REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,287.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per Line.
Second do.	„ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	August 1875.		Sept. 1875.
„ Carwar	4	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Mangalore	5	„ Madras	17
„ Honnawore	6	„ Manapittam	18
„ T-lli-herry	6	„ Cocconada	19
„ Cali ut	7	„ Visagapatam	20
„ Beypore	8	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Alleppey	8	„ False Point	22
„ Tuticorin	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
„ Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

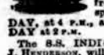
The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Sept. 1875.	Leaves BUSREH	Sept. 1875.
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	23
„ Jask	9	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Baharein	25
„ Linga	12	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	16	„ Bunder Abbas...Oct.	1
„ Fao	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Mahomerah	18	„ Kurrachee	8
„ Busreh...Arrive	17	Arrives BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	23		6	
Port Said	38	.....	24		9	
Messina	50	.....	34		14	
Naples	50	.....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34		14	
Genoa	50	.....	34		14	
Marseilles	52	.....	36		14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernoath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday.
MACEDONIA	...	10th Sept. Wednesday.
TRINACRIA.... 4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA..... 11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA..... 9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA.. 6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

	Sucz.	
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Dies for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a reasonable prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sail.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th	Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2633	550	17th	Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	D. Steward.	3742	600	24th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,889 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. R. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th August, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

The MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Kerbadjee Hormusjee Mistry, and Beanjee Kerbadjee Mistry, and by order of the Mortgagee:—

2 Shares in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 2246 and 1234.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BALLY PAPER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.—The Company manufacture Paper of various descriptions, say Brown, Half-bleache, Whi e and Blotting in sizes to suit consumers. Mills supplied with Packing Paper, Bundling Paper and Backings on advantageous terms.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, 30th August 1875.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of KHOOSHALL NEMCHUND, late of Porebunder, in Kattiawar, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI VIJKORE..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Khooshall Nemchund, late of Porebunder, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the above-named Bai Vijkore, daughter and sole heiress of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS CONCERNED OR INTERESTED in the estate are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 29th day of August 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for Applicant.

MOROCCO BAGS OR BELT SATCHELS.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Horse-Shoe Pattern, Oxidized Chased Design, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 7-8.

PLAIN BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Oxidized Clasp and Rings with Strap and Leather-covered Clasp, Rs. 4-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Steel Embossed Oxidized Front Plates, with Straps and Clasp to Match, Rs. 7-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Steel Oxidized Metal Perforated Front and neat Clasp, Rs. 8-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Silver Oxidized Metal, plain Edge Clasp, Rs. 6-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Silver Oxidized Filagree Front, with Strap and Clasp, Rs. 10-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Gold and Steel Oxidized Filagree Front, with Strap and Clasp, Rs. 10-8.

HANDSOME BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with very pretty Steel Coloured Oxidized Filagree Front and Clasp to Match, Rs. 15-8.

PLAIN BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Gilt Mountings and Leather-covered Clasp, Rs. 4-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very neat Oxidized Silver Edge, with Enamelled Clasp, Rs. 5.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very neat Oxidized Silver Edge, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 5.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very Handsome Raised Silver Oxidized Front, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 15.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Silver Gilt Centre, with Leather-covered Silver Clasp, Rs. 5-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Circular Pattern, with pretty Oxidized Steel Wheel Centre and neat Border and Clasp to Match, Rs. 5-8.

BLACL MOROCCO BAG, Circular Pattern, with pretty Oxidized Silver Wheel Centre and neat Border and Clasp to Match, Rs. 5-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very neat Steel Lace Pattern, Oxidized narrow Edge and Leather-covered Clasp, Rs. 5-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, with Silvered Clasp, and Black Enamelled Clasp, Rs. 3-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Steel-chased Clasp and Clasp to Match, Rs. 3-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Steel Oxidized Perforated Front, with Leather covered Clasp, Rs. 10-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Steel Oxidized Filagree Front, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 15-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, Silver Oxidized Perforated Front, with Leather-covered Clasp Rs. 10-8.

BLACK MOROCCO BAG, very Handsome Silver Oxidized Filagree Front, with Clasp to Match, Rs. 17-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 &9, CHURCH GATE STREET, and 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS, DANCES, INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS, &c.
and the popular Burlesque on
Vincent Wallace's Romantic Opera,
MARITANA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.
Season Tickets may be had by arrangements.
Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 P.M.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have RECEIVED ex s.s. TIMOR, a SMALL SUPPLY of BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints, bottled by their London Firm; and also a parcel of COOPER (a Mixture of Ale and Stout), bottled by the London Cooper Company.

Beer in Casks of	3 doz. qts.	Rs. 5	8	per doz.
„	„ „ 6 „ pts.	3	12	„
Cooper	„ „ 3 „ qts.	5	8	„
„	„ „ 6 „ pts.	3	8	„

TERMS—CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, now in the occupation of H. P. Jacob, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at No. 5, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M.

F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 28th August 1875.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

J. NEUBERG

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CLARETS.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THESE EXCELLENT CLARETS JUST TO HAND

MEDOC VIEUX,

A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE

Per Doz. Quarts .....Rs. 11 0 0

PAUILLAC,

SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts .....Rs. 13 0 0
„ Pints..... „ 7 8 0

MARGAUX,

DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Quarts .....Rs. 16 0 0
„ Pints..... „ 9 0 0

ST. JULIEN,

A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts ..... „ 18 0 0
„ Pints..... „ 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES are respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

ISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case	Rs.	16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—		
Slender, No. 13 1½ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
„ 14 „ „ „		4 0
„ 17 „ „ „		5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 ⅞ in „ „		2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets		5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of those valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, Grant Road, has on hand Wedding Favours, Wedding Sprays, Wedding Festoons, Oval lace and dessert papers, &c.

FOR SALE, a Bay Deccan PONY, strong, quiet, carries a Lady. Good movement. Apply "A. C. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 7, Church Gate Street, TO LET. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row.

WANTED, by an experienced ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as MAID or NURSE to accompany a Lady or take entire charge of Children in England. Unexcepti onable references can be given. Address "E. M." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot.....Rs. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUININE AERATED TONIC WATER.

First introduced into this market by TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED), and prepared at their AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	A.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints do.	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case, Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELL'S, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 85.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—FURTHER CONSIGNMENTS of this WINE have just reached us, and may be obtained in Quarts and Pints. Apply to our GODOWN-KEEPER, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

30th July, 1875.

CHOICE SELECTED WINES ON COMMISSION SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.
FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery	„ 38
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.
DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped.....Rs. 24 per dozen
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition....Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

Important to Messes, Clubs, &c.

DE LA RUE'S BEST PLAYING CARDS.

PALACE GOLD MOGULS.

These are of the thickest texture and very best quality. They have GOLD BACKS, and are made in a VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, among which may be specially mentioned INDIAN JONQUIL, HINDOO ROSE, HINDOO ENAMEL, INDIAN ENAMEL, PRINCE OF WALES, ORIENTAL, &c.

Price—Rs. 2-4 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 24.

PALACE MOGULS.

These are next in quality to the above, nearly equal in texture, but without the Gold Backs. They are made in a VARIETY of FLORAL PATTERNS, of very natural coloring, such as WHITE ROSE, FUCHIA, IRIS, POPPY, HEARTSEASE, JAPANESE THORN, CROCUS, &c. &c.

Price—Rs. 2 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 21.

GOLD MOGULS.

These have Gold Backs, but are rather thinner than the above. They are made in various Antique Patterns.

Price—Rs. 1-12 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 18.

EXTRA-FIGURED MOGULS.

Same quality as above, in very pretty Patterns.

Price—Re. 1-12 per Pack. Per Dozen packs—Rs. 18.

FIGURED MOGULS.

Price—Rs. 1-8 per Pack. Per Dozen Packs—Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 33 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	9 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breast d Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Par-matta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badhan's very light Day Suits, Consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Coat	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pen Jacke's, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers for Overland Passengers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N.W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Col

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 28TH AUGUST 1875.

THE steadiness in the Liverpool Cotton Market continues, yesterday's sales reaching 15,000 bales and to-day's 10,000; but although Bengal and Madras descriptions have advanced 1/16d. per lb., Surats are still unaltered. Perhaps the extract from the Brokers' Circular gives the position as regards Surats as clearly as it could be put, in saying that "during the week there has been an increased enquiry but freely met." The trade seems now to have taken turn for the better, and if nothing interfere with the demand we should see a steady improvement setting in ere long, but until stocks have been so reduced that the enquiry cannot be "freely met," no important advance in prices can be expected.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 27th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	875,000.	885,000.	870,030.
„ London	74,250	79,125	109,880
American Afloat	10,000	10,000	40,000
East Indian „	300,000	340,000	344,000
	1,259,250	1,314,125	1,363,910
Price of Mid-Orleans	7¼d.	7¾d.	8 5/16d.
„ Fair Dholleras	4¼d.	4¾d.	5¼d.
Difference	2¾d.	2¾d.	3 1/16d.

The American figures for the week ending on the 27th instant compare with the past two years as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts	4,000	5,000	8,500
„ Exports to U. K...	3,000	10,000	10,050
„ „ Continent ...	1,000	.....	2,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,462,000	3,774,800	3,596,500
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,819,000	1,939,000	1,910,000
„ „ Continent „ „	844,000	955,000	747,000
Stocks at the Ports	77,000	110,000	110,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are reported firm er but values do not improve yet, on the contrary the only change in Reuter's quotation is a decline of ¼d. per piece in 3lb. Madapollams.

Coffee continues to advance, Mid-Plantation Ceylon being quoted 6d. per cwt. higher again yesterday. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged.

Consols this morning were given at 94¾, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes unchanged at 104½; Bar Silver at 56⅜ per oz.

An extra slip of Reuter's reports that "the "Bank of California and the National Gold Bank "of California have failed, thereby causing a "panic in San Francisco." Although California is much more intimately connected with Europe now than it was a few years ago, we do not suppose these failures are likely to have other than a merely local influence.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the downward tendency has again been very marked, and although there has scarcely been business enough done to test rates, we quote a decline of fully 1/16d. per rupee, say :—

Bank Bills, on demand...	1s. 9d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 10d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 10d. 3-16	„

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and rates nominally unchanged.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is a rather better enquiry at yesterday's quotations.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull and irregular with a further general decline in values. Bank of Bombays are quoted at 40 per cent. premium, a decline of 1 per cent., and Nationals are Rs. 1 per share lower. Spinning and Weaving scrip is nearly all lower, Bhownugger Mills by Rs. 50, Khandeish and Dhurrumsey by Rs. 30, and other concerns generally by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Press property is also dull. Frere Land Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 5.

COTTON has been again rather firmer to-day on the strength of the better character of the home advices, and dealers hold out for an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Transactions are very small, the local mills being the largest buyers at the moment.

FREIGHTS are very steady at £2·5 to £2·6·3 by Steamer.

PIECE GOODS have been trifle more active and a small business has been done at, in some instances, slightly higher prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	P. a.			
200,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	770
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank of India and China	350
40,000	200	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,260
800	2,500	all	...	Bharee Spinning	2,725
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownugger M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
1,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	140
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,800	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,100
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	930
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,035
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	910
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jam'atj Nalloo Mills	1,055
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	820
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	860
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	875
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,080
1,05	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,115
4,000	625	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	645
600	1,000	250	...	Prince of W. Spinning	630
1,100	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sconderdas Spinning ...	930
800	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share,	235

For share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,130
7,500	153	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2 000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Peninsular Land Company, Limited	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

197	5,000	2,950	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,360
200	3,000	1,500	60 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	700
150	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Albert Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,500	11,000	200 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)...	530
1,000	300	all	200 p.a.	Indian Press Co.....	310
400	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	500	all	37½ p.c.	Carwar Co.....	900
230	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	75
600	1,880	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
600	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
353	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,100
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	375
3,125	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 p.c.	Samson's Press Co.....	580
600	50	750	40 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	370 xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	60 ol
450	1,000	..	125 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	290

* For share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	13	3 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	249
...	...	103	11s	Do. New £20 Shares.....	19½
...	£20	20	7s 6d	do.	72
...	£20	21	13 1	do. Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	...	do. B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19	2	do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L'dation.			
...	96	119	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	41 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	660
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	100
900	300	300	...	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140 xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	90
4,000	50	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	10
1,800	500	all	30 p.c.	Preacher & Co.....	880
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Virgas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd August as compared with that for 17th August :—

LIABILITIES.	17th August. Rs. A. P.	23rd August. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,345 13 1	18,04,338 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,36,09,319 5 8	4,39,61,611 0 0
Total Deposits	2,10,19,441 0 2	2,01,61,671 8 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,51,750 15 3	2,83,365 3 8
Sundries	5,45,382 10 4	5,46,304 10 3
Rs.	9,44,81,139 12 6	9,46,79,288 3 6
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,45,86,160 0 4	1,48,01,877 14 4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	70,36,62 15 10	70,86,972 5 10
Credits on ditto	61,45,299 8 4	71,38,835 12 4
Bills discounted	2,10,61,473 9 2	2,73,04,311 14 8
Dead Stock	10,64,126 2 1	10,64,102 9 4
Stamps	10,659 10 6	10,762 8 6
Balances with other Banks	5,53,101 11 3	6,51,961 2 2
Sundries	3,18,558 5 9	3,91,634 4 3
Bullion	29,419 2 3	18,410 2 3
Cash at Head Office	2,03,13,981 8 11	2,16,21,879 13 9
Do. at Branches	2,30,76,916 2 1	2,15,40,039 12 1
Rs.	9,44,81,139 12 6	9,46,79,288 3 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ZIRNI, 962 tons, Captain W. Money, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S, N. Co.'s s. s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via Coconada, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. Avern, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. W. Foxton, and twelve deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Victorine	Lemestre	Mauritius.
	Bushear (s)	Smith.....	Calcutta via Coconada.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Ku rachee.

The ship Zirni, Money, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Burmah, to Coast & Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
24	Ethiopia (s).....	Atkinson	Moulmein, Aug 16.
	Mahratta (s)	Pollock	Rangoon, Aug 20.
	British Peer	Sauvage.....	Liverpool, May 27.
	Union	Fearon	Bourbon, July 24.
25	Chyebassa (s)	Cocens	London, July 16.
	Queen of the East..	Durham.....	Liverpool, May 24.
	Greyhound	Jannison	Singapore.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.		
23	Mirzapore (s)	.....	.....
	Khan'alla (s).....	.....	.....
	G. C. Trufant	.....	.....
	Olive Branch	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVAL.	
24	Ganges	Port Natal & Mauritius.
15	Rajpootana (s)	Calcutta.
26	Margurite	Covelong.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.	
24	El Dorado (s)	London.
25	Lallah Rookh	Covelong.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 28.

FROM LONDON.

Thcran s, 10 bottles quicksilver, Abdoolemrim Maya Khan; 10 bottles quicksilver, Ebramjee Futtathoy.

Khedive s, 3 cases copper f ils, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Clara s, 10 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandeisburg & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s, 4 cases wine, Ralli Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 156 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chaturbooz; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co. .

Macedonia s, 2,300 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 2,800 bags wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 335 bales wool, Teerbhoy Nuthoo; 48 bales wool, Tonjee Eudeejee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala, 200 bags mustard seed, Dossabhoy, Merwanjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s, 1,926 bags wheat and 2 bags groundnut, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 25 bales twists, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co; 76 bags cardee seed, S N Talatee; 187 packages sharkfins, Faizulla Khakey; 10 packages sharkfins, Meerallyboy Dauna; 60 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales twist, N B Mody & Co.

HIGH COURT—30TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

619-74—Rimington, Horn and Langley—Runchordass Girdhurlall v The P O Steam Navigation Co—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard

595-74—Mr Fletcher—Jorabai widow v Heerabai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

597-74—Mr Fletcher—Jorabai widow v Mungesh Ragoonath—Jefferson and Payne.

268-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Bhicoo Narayen v Saloobai, wife of Ba: Gunputjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

558-74—Janardhun and G—shivjee Kalianjee v Chaturbhooj Devjee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

13-75—Lynch and Tobin—Trithoowondass Kottoorjee Mody v Dorabjee Shapurjee Sucklatwala—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

108-75—Mr Pollock—Sha Hurr.vullub Motiram v Tooljee Luckmee w dow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Irescon and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

520 73—Fletcher and Smith—Eswantrao Gopalrow v Tribhoovun Lad'as—Sh nrow.—Part heard.

477-74—Hearn and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseydas Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

138-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Mangalia Sewjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

643-74—Khunderow Morojee—Jeenabia widow v Khoja Rahimtulla Gaiurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

190-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Sourig widow and mothers v Runchordas Hurjevan—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARSHOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

644-74—Mr Fletcher—Jumnadas Bhugwandas v Puttaychund Heemchund—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

235-74—Macfarlane and Skipse)—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Bhogopall Premsookdas and another—Shapoorjee and Thanderdas.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emmabai widow and another v Hajee Ally Mahomed and others—Mr Kertiker, and Crawford and Bowrey.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara K v Ashabai widow and others—Chalk and Turner and Crawford and Bowrey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 26.

Curtis, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 27.

Lewis, Surg-Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

Kirk, Lieut, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

Johnson, Surgeon-Major, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Hojeb, Surg-Major, Bombay M D, on duty, to Mehidpore.

AUGUST 28.

Owell, Lieut, Madras 4th Regt, to rej in, to Kamptee.

Bench, Lieut-Col, Madras Infantry to join, to Bangalore,

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 28th August 1875.

As the "Non-pivot" system of drill has been introduced by Horse Guards G O 46, 1st July, and modifications in the regulations for "The Instruction, Formation and movements of Cavalry" will shortly be published, G O C 625, 74th inst is cancelled and further orders will be issued on the receipt of the revised Cavalry Regulations.

It is notified for general information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will not take place this year.

The C-in-Ch is pleased to make the following ap ointment :—

10th R gt N L I—Surg Maj A N Hojel, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg Goldsmith whose services are required by the Govt of India.

Lt Col L M Davies, S C is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec y of State for India, on the 22nd Aug 1875 :—

Lt Col L M Davies, S C, and Capt R L Price, S C, Asst Supt, Mysore Enam Commission Survey.

Corporal James Head, 9th Bde R A, is appointed to the temporary establishment of the Quarter Guard.

The following Gen O C 22nd 24th April, appointing Lt Elliot, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn 1st Cavalry, is to have effect from the 18th March, and Lt Wray was reappointed offg 2nd Sqdn Subn from the same date.

Capt Heyland resumed the duties of 1st Sqdn Subn 1st Cavalry on the 1st May last continuing to perform the duties of Adjt in addition, and Lt Elliot reverts G to his permanent appointment, 2nd Sqdn Subn, from the same date.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Division, Brigade Order, dated 25th Aug 1875, appointing Lt Orr, 78th N L I, Station Staff Officer at Indore with effect from the 19th inst.

2nd Brigade C—Regtl Order, dated 17th Aug 1875, directing Maj Phillips, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; Capt Stopford, 3rd Squdron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, and Lt Jones, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th inst, and until the arrival of Maj Macnaghten.

6th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 11th July 1875, directing Maj C D J Dodd, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; and Capt S Dalmahoy, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties in succession to Lt Col Chesayre transferred to the 4th N I.

18th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 17th June 1875, directing Jemadar Joggia Sawant to perform the duties of Native Adjt during the absence on leave of Jemedar (Native Adjt) Sowamber Sing.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Col W Walker, Comdt 1st N I, from 25th to 27th Aug 1875, in extension, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 25.)

An extension of leave for three mo hs on medical certificate has been granted by the Rt Hon' the Secy of State for India to Mr C A S Bidford, of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Mr Alexander Smith, Mag and Colr, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th Aug 1875, instead of from the 15th idem, as p viously notified.

Mr T Walton, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 14th Aug 1875.

Mr Henry Sneyd Beadon, Offg Senior Supdt of Survey, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr George Stevenson, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Bhadruck division of the Balasore district, is allowed leave for twenty days to enable him to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Oorya to be held in Calcutta in Oct next, with effect from the 20th Sept 1875.

Mr J M Scott, C S, Professor, Civil Engrg Dept of the Presidency College, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 29th June last.

Mr Henry Edmund Windle, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, third grade, is promoted to th second grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents, vice Mr S D Jackson, resigned.

Mr D Innes, Offg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to the third grade of Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, vice Mr H E Winte

Dr Lawrence Gerrard Grant, Protector of Emigrants, is appointed to act as Medical Inspr of Emigrants during the absence, on duty, of Dr S J Gayer, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

Mr C Raban, Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the m nagement of the Charitable Dispensary at Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad.

Mr Henry E Brown is appointed, under the provisions of Act V (B C) of 1870, to be a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr T A Apear, deceased.

The 7th Aug 1875—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 3, Act IV (B C) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of immolation, &c), the Lt-Govr is pleased to extend the said Act to the district of Bankoora, with effect from the 1st Sept next.

Mr C Christie, Asst En r, second grade, joined the Circular and Eastern Canal's Division on the 30th July 1875, before noon.

Mr J W Cadwell, Overseer, first grade, attached to the Burdwan Canal Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Capt J May, N I, Ex Engr, third grade, Surun and Chumparun district, to be Ex Engr of the Surun division.

The following Upper Subordinates and Accountants, now attached to the Surun and Chumparun and Tirhoot districts, are posted to the divisions specified opposite their names :—

Mr D Wren, Sub-Engr, third grade, Baboo Poorno Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, second grade and Baboo Banee Madhub Sen, Overseer, third grade, Surun Division. Baboo Rakhal Doss Roy, Supervisor, second grade, Baboo Tara Prosono Mookerjee, Overseer, third grade and Mr E J P Fyan, Accountant, fourth grade, Muzuffurpore Division.

Mr G R Long, Ex Engr, second grade, (temporary first grade), Western Sone Survey Division, is permitted to avail himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders, No 150, dated 17th April 1875, from the 7th inst.

Mr J Whi field, Ex Engr, second grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division is granted privilege leave for three months under Chapter VI, Section 24 of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he may avail himself of it.

Mr C L Davies, Ex Engr, second grade, is temporarily transferred from the Balasore Survey Division to the executive charge of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division during the absence of Mr J Whitfield on three months' privilege leave.

Mr R W P Foster, Asst Engr, second grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from such date subsequent to 1st Sept 1875 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H P Cranstoun, Asst Engr, second grade, Buxar Division, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 11th Aug 1875, of the one month's privilege leave granted him in the orders, No 283, dated 26th July 1875.

Mr E A Parsick, Asst Engr, first grade, availed himself of only 15 days of the one month's privilege leave granted him in the orders, No 164, dated 1st May 1875, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 15th of June 1875. The balance of the leave is cancelled.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 28.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

In continuation of Notification No 434 C, dated 19th June, 1875 Mr G G Parker, Dist Supdt of Police, Aligarh, an extension of one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1875.

Mr L H G Thomas, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Ahamgarh, one and a half month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st of Sept 1875.

In supersession of Notificati n No 434 E, dated 19th June, 1875, Mr W C Thomas Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept, 1875.

In supersession of Notification No 510 A, dated 23rd July, 1875 Maj R W Cadell, Dist Supdt of Police, Muttra, two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st July, 1875.

Insps J F Charde to hold charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Azamgarh, during the absence on leave of Mr L H G Thomas, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr J B Thompson, Asst Mag Etawah to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces under section 3 of Act II of 1869.

Mr H Conybeare, Asst Mag Mirzapur, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N-W Provinces under section 3, Act II of 1869.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Notification No 360 A, dated the 15th of June last, Mr E E Hedley to officiate as Special Sub-Registrar, Benares, during the absence on deputation of Saiad Hamid, or unt l further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G E Ward, Joint Mag 2nd gr de, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Ghazipur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Oldham, or until further orders.

Mr W M Tidy, Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Bulan sh hr, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W C Turner, or until further orders.

Col J David on, Dep y Comr, Jhansi, to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Comr, Jhansi Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A R S Pollock, or until further orders.

Mr J Smith, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Meerut, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H B Wheeler, or until further orders.

Mr E Mon gu, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Aligarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J C Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr J Quinn, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C W Monro, or until further orders.

Mr H B Webster, Mag and Colr, Meerut, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 8th Sept 1875.

Mr E Swaine, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, Ballia (Ghazipur), privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, with effect from 16th Aug, 1875.

Mr J Colvin, Mag and Colr, Aligarh, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 28th Sept, 1875.

With reference to the Resolution of this Govt No 1248A, dated 13th July, 1875, the Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Civil Administration Committee :—

Col A Cadell, and Mr J S Mackintosh, to be members.

Mr H Simeon, to be Secretary vice Mr Mackintosh.

H H Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the fo lowing promotions and reversions :—

From 29th June, 1875, the date on which Mr R S Aikman went on le ve—Mr F Pollen, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

From 1st July, 1875, the date on which Mr A M Markham assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr Allahabad—Mr H F Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade; and Mr J L Dennistoun, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

From 10th July, 1875, the date on which Mr A J Lawrence resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Etawah—Mr J M Beaty, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade; Mr H F Mulock, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; and Mr J L Dennistoun, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade.

From 12th July, 1875, the date on which he returned from privilege leave Mr D T Roberts, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade; and Mr F Pollen, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 19th July, 1875, the date on which Mr J M Beaty went on privilege leave—Mr H F Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade; and Mr F Pollen, Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

From 23rd July, 1875, the date on which Mr H F D'O Moule resumed charge of the office of Depy Supt, Family Domains Maharaja of Benares—Mr G E C Williams, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade; Mr H F Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 27th July, 1875, the date on which Mr G S D Date assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Cawnpore; Mr H F Mulock, offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade; and Mr W Holmes, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

From 28th July, 1875, the date on which Mr G E C Williams assumed charge of the office of Depy Supt, Family Domains Maharaja of Benares, Mr R Evans, Offg Joint Ma , 2nd gra e, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st g ade; and Mr F Pollen, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

From 28 h July, 1875, the date on which Mr T F Harkness went on privilege leave—Mr R S Aikman, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade; and Mr J L Dennistoun at Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

H H the Lt Govr is p eased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr H F Mulock, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, from Al garh to Allahabad.

Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Colr, from Benares to Allahabad.

The services of Mr R F Aitts, Asst Mag and Colr, Sharanpur, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Foreign Dept.

In continuation of Notification No 1095A, dated 11th June, 1875, it is hereby notified that Mr H G Pearse, Asst Mag and Colr passed in Police.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Kennedy, 2nd Master, officiated as Headmaster, Bareilly College, from the 6th to the 17th July, 1875.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Smith, Subordinate Judge, Meerut, held charge of the current duties of the Judge's Office at that station from the 19th to the 25th March, 1875, inclusive.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Notification No 3106A, dated 14th July, 1870, Mr F W Saunders to be confirmed in his appointment as Civil Surg, Lahitpur, with effect from the 14th March, 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Lt-Col E Davidson, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd Circle, and Dep Secy in the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 11th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr W E Perry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and 21st Engr, Meerut, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Meerut Provincial Division in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st inst, the date on which Capt F H M Corbet, V C, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No 823C, dated 16th April, 1875.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Chunni Lal, Overseer, 3rd grade, attached to the Agra Sub-division, Agra Provincial Division, with effect from the 15th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Privilege leave for forty days, commencing from the 1st Sept, 1875, is granted to Maj H Heisham Jones, R E, Ex Engr, Narora Division.

Mr W Ward Smith, Asst Engr, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fourteen days from the 1st Sept, 1875.

In continuation of Notification No 1189 E, dated 21st July, 1875 Capt T Howard, R E, Ex Engr, made over, and Lt J L Mac Pherson, R E, received charge of the Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, on the 10th Aug, 1875, on which date Capt Howard availed himself of three months' privilege leave.

Lt J L Macpherson, R E, Ex Engr, Shikoabad Distributary Survey, returned on the 9th Aug, 1875 from the leave granted him in No ification No C418, dated 20th May, 1875.

Mr W P Vonder Horst, Asst Engr, Kasgunj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, with effect from 1st Sept, 1875, or subsequent date.

Civil ge leave of absence for fifty-nine days is granted to Capt B J Parsons, C Exe Engr, Rohilkhand Canals, from the 11th Sept, 1875, or subsequent date.

Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to officiate as Ex Engr of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, during the ab ence of Maj

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE MURDER OF Mr. MARGARY.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The Press in discussing the relations between England and China unanimously censure the reactionary policy of China, and urge that complete satisfaction be given for the murder of Mr. [illegible]ry and that energetic action be taken to [illegible] it.

THE ROYAL YACHT COLLISION CASE.

The jury in the Alberta and Mistletoe collision case have disagreed and both parties have been bound over to appear at the Assizes.

BANK FAILURES IN CALIFORNIA.

The failure has been announced of the Bank of California and also of the National Gold Bank of California in consequence of which a panic has been caused in San Francisco.

THE HERZEGOVINA AFFAIR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28TH AUGUST.

Server Pacha, the Imperial Commissioner, has arranged a meeting with the Foreign Consuls to take place at Mostar on Tuesday next to negotiate with the Herzegovinian insurgents.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 27TH AUGUST.

The Alphonsist troops have captured the citadel and garrison of Ses d'Urgel.

THE REPORTED INSULT TO Mr. WADE.

SHANGHAI, 28TH AUGUST.

Advices from Pekin state that Mr. Wade was kept waiting at the door of the Viceroy Lihungchang and ultimately withdrew without an interview. The Viceroy apologized immediately and the affair is considered of no serious importance.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	82,000	bales.	
Do do Amount forwarded.	2,000	do	
Do do Surats....	15,000	do	
Do do Imports of Cotton..	57,000	do	
Do do Surats....	53,000	do	
Do do Stock of Cotton....	875,000	do	
Do do Surats....	264,000	do	
Do Stock of Cotton in London..	74,250	do	

In Surats during the week there has been increased enquiry but freely met.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s.
40's Mule Twist.....	0s. 11½
per cent. Consols for account....	94½
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872....	104½
Bar Silver	56½

Arrivals—Clive and Kington.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 29TH AUGUST, 9-40 A.M.

Mail steamer Cathay, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 29th August, 4-15 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 25 cents.

CANARA, 29th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. N. W. 8. Ther. 79. Bar. 29·98. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 29th August, 5 P. M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. max. 98, min. 73. W. B. 77. Bar. 29·72. Fall of rain 1 inch 92 cents.

VINGORLA, 29th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 84. Fall of rain 1 inch 11 cents.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

A RANGOON paper announces that the King of Burma intends to run his steamer, the Tsteekya yeen Byan, as a trading vessel between Rangoon and Calcutta.

IT is probable that Lord Northbrook may leave Simla on or about the 15th October, and pay a visit to Kumaon; but nothing is absolutely settled, according to the *Pioneer*.

IT was lately mentioned that probably Major C. W. Street, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, would succeed Major Duncan as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma. Major Street has now, we learn, been appointed to the post.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, we are informed, applied to the Government of India for the services of an officer of the Geological Survey, to examine the coal-fields at Talchir in Orissa, where coal is reported to have been discovered.

THE *Madras Times* learns from a letter lately received in Madras from Mr. J. B. Norton that the state of that gentleman's health is not so unsatisfactory as it has been represented to be. Another Madras paper states that in a private letter it is said that Mr. Norton has entirely recovered his eye sight.

THE Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department has sent the following message from the Viceroy to the Quartermaster-General:—"The Governor-General in Council, I am to add, desires me to convey to His Excellency an expression of the deep sympathy of the Government of India in the severe losses which the troops at Kussowli have sustained."

A CHINA paper states that the poppy has been more largely cultivated this year in Manchuria than it has ever yet been. Instead of, as formerly, being grown in retired nooks and in small patches, it is now openly planted by the roadside. The collection of the syrup commenced the latter end of last month. The consumption of native opium is also reported to be steadily increasing.

WE read in the Lahore paper that the bridge of boats at Shahdera, which was swept down on the night of the 11th instant, has been reconstructed, and is again open for traffic. The bridge establishment exerted themselves unusually on the occasion, and completed the bridge, which is about 1,000 feet long, within 7 days from the date of the subsiding of the floods.

THE correctness of the statements made by one of the Calcutta papers that the outfall of the drainage of Calcutta was in the wrong direction and was consequently flooding the low lands, producing noxious odours and arousing the protests of the inhabitants, is denied by the *Englishman* who asserts that the overflow in question is confined to a small portion of the land, and will soon be remedied: it has not arisen from the fault in the original design but is temporary and partial only.

FROM the crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 28th August, we learn that a break in the continuous rains is much wanted in the districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Hamirpore and Jhansi, but with this exception the prospects are reported good. At Allahabad much recently sown bajree has been swept away. At Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly and Almora there has been a break in the rains and from all these districts the reports are that the prospects of the crops are good.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.—

An improved stud or button for fastening the ends of metal bale bands: by Richard Bonwell and George Humphreys, Engineers, both of Alexandria, Egypt.

Improvement in the mode of an apparatus for cooling air for ventilating and similating purposes: by Captain F. J. Williams, R.E., Executive Engineer, Shillong Division, Shillong, Assam.

Improvements in ignition fuses and in the means for igniting the same, applicable to lamps, gas-burners, cigar-lighters, torches, and other like purposes: by William Augustus Leonard, of Boston, State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Chemist.

THERE appears to be an impression abroad that the project of railway extension from Ajmere to Ahmedabad is either shelved or abandoned. The *Pioneer* states the case to be that Mr. Collett, the Superintending Engineer of the Western Rajpootana scheme, who has been employed for some time in surveying the several alternative lines, is now preparing his plans and reports for submission to Government, and that these may probably be ready within a month or so. The proposal adopted will then have to meet the ordeal of sanction by the Secretary of State, but the importance of the link is so incontestible that the very last thing, we take it, to be apprehended is its being abandoned or even long deferred.

TEN deaths have occurred from the late accident to the Jubbulpore train, three of the wounded having died since in hospital. After careful examination of witnesses and collecting the evidence from all sources, the result of the enquiry is that from all the circumstances connected with the case and evidence recorded, and in the absence of any other tangible cause, the cow-catcher is the only cause of the mishap which was supported by evidence. The inquiring officer was therefore of opinion that, "As far as this court is concerned, there is no room for doubt but that *the cow-catcher did fall and was the cause of the accident by becoming locked in the wheels of the engine and throwing it off the rails.*" As to how it fell, whether by the loosening of the bolts or otherwise, or by being shot out in some other way, there was no direct evidence on which the court could offer an opinion.

A RESOLUTION of the Bombay Government in reference to the arrangements for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was circulated on Saturday last by which is authorised an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the Esplanade Fee Fund for illuminating and decorating the roads on the Esplanade along which His Royal Highness will pass. The Public Buildings that are to be illuminated at the expense of Government are, the Town Hall, Cathedral, Post Office, Public Works Offices, Telegraph Office, and Queen's Statue. Propositions and estimates for effecting this should be submitted at once by the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, and they should provide for the use of oil exclusively, no gas being used. It is advisable that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee should work in communication with the Executive Committee for the Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE system of letting out liquor shops by auction has met with favour in the Patna Division. The Commissioner, writing on the subject, remarks that "the new system of letting out shops by auction, and of taxing the materials of distillation, instead of the spirits distilled therefrom, respectively, have succeeded both financially and morally; financially because they have led to a large increase in the Government revenue; and morally, because they have caused a decrease of upwards of 60,000 gallons in consumption. By these two systems, we have undoubtedly made a great advance towards obtaining the avowed object of the excise law—namely, to obtain the maximum of revenue from the minimum of consumption. The system of licensing shops, by which the number of shops has been considerably reduced, and each licenseholder has a monopoly of vend in his own circle, has resulted in a slight increase in the selling price of liquor in the interior, though not at the head-quarters."

THE *Rangoon Times* publishes the following news from Mandalay:—"Colonel Wyndham has returned to the forest from among the Khyiens, who, he says, are perfectly savage, and it is reported that he has offered to conquer the country for His Majesty with 100 well-trained Burmese, with the proviso that he is to become the first Viceroy. The Italians have become, or are said to have become, possessors of the country commercially, having obtained concession to build a railway, which must be completed in five years, or His Majesty becomes entitled to demurrage. They have also got the mines—viz, coal, iron, and silver—and are to give the King 25 per cent. royalty. Tuelli and Co. are the agents, and it is reported that the Bank of Venice are to advance the money. The engineers are soon expected out, and it was reported that the King was anxious to get the offices of Sutherland and Co. to lodge them. But as that firm is again in favour, this is not likely to be true."

A GENTLEMAN who visited "Alpha" quartz-crushing works in the Wynaad early this week, writes as follows to the *Madras Mail*:—"The first crushing of 65 tons was a disappointment for it produced only ⅓ of dwt. to the ton, and the gold was all lost on account of the people employed not knowing how to watch the several processes. Another 25 tons of rock were then crushed and yielded very nearly 9 ounces or 4 dwts. of pure gold to the ton, a result considered by all to be highly satisfactory, and this was obtained from the commonest part of the reef—the out-crop. Splendid stone is now being got 30 feet below the surface, showing large quantities of gold to the naked eye. From this 1 ounce per ton is confidently expected. The machinery is at a stand on account of the engine being out of order, in fact the latter is quite unfit for the work; and instead of being a 30 horse-power she cannot apparently work up to more than 10. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. are going in for quartz-crushing on a grand scale. Their machinery has arrived. Their concern is to be called the Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Capital £100,000."

SOME of our readers will probably like to know what the Calcutta Municipality purpose to do in the way of illuminating the streets of Calcutta. We read in the *Englishman* that an estimate for the illumination of the public squares and buildings in charge of the Municipality has been prepared, and the cost has been set down at Rs. 15,000. Of this amount, the largest sum is to be expended on the illumination of the Municipal Market, which it is proposed to decorate with two gas illuminations, four transparencies, two hundred and fifty Chinese lanterns, and twenty-one thousand coloured oil-lamps and chiraghs. The Town Hall will also have two gas illuminations, three transparencies, and over five thousand oil-lamps and chiraghs. Dalhousie Square will be decorated with six hundred and fifty Chinese lanterns and four thousand oil-lamps, with three transparencies. There will be only one other gas illumination, which will be affixed to the Municipal Office, in addition to about seven thousand oil lights, with which it will also be decorated. Wellington Square will have about a thousand oil lamps, but it is proposed to have a transparency there which, judging from the cost Rs. 500, will be the best of all those displayed in the Municipal buildings and squares. Of the squares in the native part of the town, College Square, close to which His Royal Highness will pass as he turns down into Kolhutola Street will be illuminated with thirty Chinese lanterns and two thousand oil-lamps, and Beadon Square will have fifty of the former and fifteen hundred of the latter. The above details have been prepared by Mr. Hogg, and they will, doubtless, be submitted to the Justices at an early opportunity.

THERE is a dispute in the Calcutta Municipal Corporation which is of some considerable importance to the Vice-Chairman. We learn from the *Englishman* that the Vice-Chairman is charged with having, of his own authority, cancelled the Municipal Assessment on certain land and huts which he had purchased, after having cleared away the huts for the purpose of making the land into a garden. The gravamen of the charge against the Vice-Chairman lies in the fact that he took upon himself to decide this open question, in his own cause, and in his own favour, instead of referring it to the Chairman. The amount at stake was Rs. 11-13-9 per quarter. The Committee have given it as their opinion that the Vice-Chairman, in adopting this course, acted most improperly, and that the smallness of the amount in no way extenuates the gravity of the offence. The Chairman, who has recorded a separate minute, gives it as his opinion that the Vice-Chairman acted most improperly in the matter. A proposal was made by Dr. Von Lintzgy that the Vice-Chairman should be removed from his appointment. But at the meeting of the Justices on Wednesday last Dr. Von Lintzgy's motion was lost, there being two only voters for, and twenty-one including the Chairman, against it, and the Chairman giving his casting vote. A majority of two thirds would have been necessary to carry the Resolution. On Friday morning the Justices would have to consider the Report of the Special Committee on the charges brought against the Vice Chairman, and to give their vote on the motion of Dr. Von Lintzgy, arising out of those charges, that the Vice-Chairman has forfeited the confidence of his fellow Justices, and is, therefore, removed from the appointment of Vice-Chairman. The matter is one of grave importance both in its personal bearing, as affecting the character of a respected servant of the Justices, who holds a high position in native society, and whose reputation for integrity has been hitherto untarnished, and in its relation to the general administration of Municipal business. On both these points the results of the enquiry seem rather to suggest the necessity of deeper investigation than to furnish material for a decisive conclusion.

BIBLICAL AND CLASSICAL COINCIDENCES OF EXPRESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is interesting to note the similar expressions which occur in the ancient classics and the Bible; *e.g.*, compare the following with the prophet Isaiah's, "The lion shall lie down with the lamb"—

> 'Nec magnos metuent armenta leones'
>
> *Virgil, Ecl.* 4.

And again—"Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye and dost not see the beam that is in thine own"? may be compared with—

> Quum tua perviderit oculis mala lippus inunctis,
> Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum,
> Quam aut aquila aut serpens epidaurius?
>
> *Horace, Sat. I.* 3.

I shall be glad if other correspondents will name some more similar passages.

B.

THE ORPHEUS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a man who enjoys a good laugh, I went the other evening to see Mr. Harry Leslie's company and came away very well satisfied with my evening's entertainment, which I think was well worth the money. There is only one thing I would like to draw the company's attention to; that is the dancing part of the performance. In my humble opinion the latter should be dispensed with, as it reminds one too much of a metropolitan sixpenny music saloon.

I am certain if that part of the programme were left out more people (ladies, &c.) would avail themselves of the opportunity of having a jolly good scream (I mean *shout*) at the absurdities of Ginger Blue.

I think also the house might have been better filled. However, it is just like the Bombay ducks; we are always growling at having no amusement for the evenings, but when a decent thing does turn up, I must admit, although it is with great reluctance, that they don't back it up as they ought to.—I am, &c.

August 28. ANOTHER M. D.

THE PROPOSED SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please enter my name for a donation of Rs. 20 in aid of the funds of the proposed society for protection of the lives of sailors in these waters.

It appears to me that the society need not be permanently formed, for it is generally thought that Government will almost immediately take the matter of the inspection of ships into its own hands, and there can be no doubt that the adoption of such a course would be highly approved of by the community at large. Pending, however, the action of Government, humanity demands that the public should not, for legislative interference cannot be expected at a moment's notice, owing to the necessary formalities which must be gone through prior to passing an "Act" with pains and penalties for sending unsafe ships to sea or overloading sound vessels.

I agree with "Pencil" that the existence of such a society as he suggests is emergently necessary.—Yours, &c. PRENDERGAST WALSH.

Belmont, 29th August.

P.S.—Perhaps some of our lawyers would kindly say if the provisions of the Penal Code are not wide enough to meet cases of overloading and sending rotten ships to sea. P. W.

THE EXACT DATE WHEN REPAIRS WERE COMMENCED ON BOARD THE ST. BERNARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—The owners of the St. Bernard have noticed with regret that in the concluding part of one of your articles in this morning's *Gazette* you have alluded to their said vessel as being repaired and overhauled by carpenters and surveyors after the publication of your article referring to sailors and sailing vessels in your paper of the 24th instant. As such is not the fact, and the article in question is likely to prejudice the owners and the said ship inasmuch as it conveys the impression that the repairs were undertaken in consequence of the said article, they have considered it necessary to bring the fact of the incorrectness of the said statement to your notice, and as we feel assured that you can have no desire to injure them wilfully or persist in a misstatement, we request that you will take an early opportunity of correcting the said error and thus removing the unfavourable impression created by you about our clients and their said vessel. To satisfy you that the repairs were undertaken previous to your said article, and would have been made in the ordinary course of things, independently of the article which has lately been created on this subject, they beg to send you, through us, Mr. Lidbetter's report which you will please return to us after perusal.—We are, &c.

TYABJEE AND SAYANI.

Bombay, 28th August.

*** Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani are quite right; we have no desire unjustly to injure the owners of the St. Bernard. As it appears from Mr. Lidbetter's report that repairs were commenced on the St. Bernard before the publication of our article of the 24th—in fact, on the 14th—we have no hesitation in admitting the fact that repairs were commenced on board the St. Bernard not because of our article, but simply because she needed them. Mr. Lidbetter says he was known the Bernard from previous inspections since 1867. He also says that he boarded the vessel on the 23rd, 25th, and 27th of this month and inspected the progress of the repairing work; and that on the 27th another gentleman surveyor accompanied him on board to inspect the final completion of repairs, and that as both were satisfied they intended to report accordingly. As Mr. Lidbetter has known the ship for such a great length of time the public may consider that he knows by this time what she requires in the way of repairs.—Ed. *B. G.*

"THE CELEBRATED POEM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have hitherto held my tongue (which being a very long one, is not an easy matter) but "P. P. C.'s" vulgar, and I might say, spiteful remarks on the "celebrated poem" causes me now to *shout* halt!

Probably "P. P. C." having read in the *Deccan Herald* "India's welcome to the Prince of Wales," and its just comment by the editor, was seized with a fit of jealousy and his vexation choking him, he made a desperate effort to collect his few scattered brains, to try and damage the now popular opinion of Mrs. D. McLauchlan Slater's pretty little poem. I am sure that lady little dreams that a few lines of hers, in a public journal, would create such a "furore" and afford food for the multitude in this dreary monsoon. She deserves a vote of thanks.

Had it been without merit, as "P. P. C." would fain impress upon us, then it would have passed unnoticed.

It is well for "P. P. C." he is in Poona. I hope the Deccan air will *heal* his *spleen*.

If a man is not a man, he must be a mouse, and I fear "P. P. C." belongs to the latter, as I daresay he enjoys a good nibble at roley-poley.

August 28. ANOTHER M. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to be a settled part of the programme for the reception of the Prince of Wales that the "welkin" shall "ring" and the mountains and hills be called upon to "sing" and "shout." The suggestion was, I believe, made to the committee by our local poet, Mr. Slater, and, if it can be carried out, the effect will indeed be "grand." I have had so little experience of welkins that I doubt if I should know one if I saw it, so I will confine my remarks to saying that I trust the committee will get a good one out from England and engage the services of an experienced ringer to ring it. But as to the question of the mountains and hills being induced to shout and sing, I have consulted an eminent Civil Engineer and a Surgeon Dentist, and they both agree with me that it can't be done. There is no instance on record of mountains or hills either shouting or singing, but there are authentic records of mountains having skipped like rams and little hills like young sheep, and if Mr. Slater's poetry can produce a repetition of that performance on the occasion of the Prince's visit, the effect will be indeed grand and superb surpassing the wildest dreams of the Poet Slater or Colonel Walsh. EVE.

***We think this correspondence should now cease.—ED. *B. G.*

AN APPEAL (FROM THE PUBLIC'S POINT OF VIEW) TO SUPPORT THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Won't you lift up your voice on behalf of unhappy Bombay in the matter of "stores?" When the Co-operative was started you wrote in favour of the attempt to introduce a system of selling stores at a reasonable rate for cash. But now the Co-operative is in danger of turning out a complete failure, and I do not think that people in general see how the public will be affected by such a failure. I am a shareholder in the Co-operative, but I have derived much benefit from the much lower price at which I have bought stores from shops in Bombay since the Co-operative was started. Let the public who are not shareholders consider the great fall in prices in shops in Bombay and they will see how much they would be affected if the Co-operative had to shut up. What a rise in prices there would be if only the Co-operative was closed and it was shown that the Bombay public would not support such an institution! Non-shareholders are affected almost as much as shareholders in the prosperity of the Co-operative. If we lose our capital, they will have to pay greatly enchanced prices.

The Home Civil Service Co-operative has a paid up capital of only £2,000, while in Bombay the capital exceeded Rs. 80,000. Making allowance for exchange, the necessity of having goods in stock and necessary expenditure which would not affect the home stores, yet that capital, if properly managed, should have sufficed. No one, however, will pretend that it has been well managed. Orders were not promptly complied with, often the goods sent were not of the best quality, &c, &c. Now, however, an attempt is being made to rectify errors, and we are promised good stores when wanted. It is said, however, that more money is wanted, and that there must be more capital. Will you try to convince the small shareholders and the public that if the Co-operative be placed under proper management it will be much to their interest to take more shares. Fancy a mess with one share! Compare the prices of, say ham two years ago, with what the Co-operative charges and you will see that a mess will probably in six months save in the matter of hams almost the value of its one share! I should be ashamed of holding one share in such a concern. Till the management is re-organized, it is useless to expect people to take more shares. But do you not induce the directors to see the importance of not letting the attempt prove a failure, and to induce the public to see how interested they are in supporting the Co-operative if only put on a proper footing.

I enclose my card and am an interested but not a hopeful SHAREHOLDER.

Mofussil-load, August 1875.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Boil, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite healed to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HUBERT ALLEN.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

THE CARELESSNESS OF KATTYWAR HORSE BREEDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not only a lover of horse flesh but take a deep interest in horse breeding, so to satisfy my curiosity I went to see the Kattywar races the day before yesterday at 5 P.M. As Kattywar was, at one time, celebrated for a famous breed of horses, I naturally expected to see some splendid races, but my disappointment was great. "Charity thinks no evil." Suffice it therefore to say, that it is in the power of the native chiefs, who belong to this beautiful province, to breed and rear good horses, but nobody knows how to account for their unpardonable apathy. They have, indeed, magnificent estates. Managements are, however, entrusted to avaricious native Karbarees, and desirable improvements are, as a matter of course, never thought of. Good opportunities are lost, our Government and its European officers are abused, and the Thakores themselves are, more or less, deeply involved in debt. I need hardly say that some excellent stallions are at the disposal of landlords and are kept at the expense of our Government. Blackbird, a thoroughbred English horse is here: he is a picture of beauty, and was lately sent to this place from Ahmedabad, where he was under the care of Mr. James Strip, and has produced colts that are fit for royal stables. He ran successfully on the English Turf before our English aristocracy, and, if I am not mistaken, before royalty. That disgusting character the everlasting fault-finder, has made some disparaging remarks respecting this lovely animal, but to little purpose. Some of his produce are in my possession. Two of his colts are now here, and if any one has the hardihood to say they are not good horses, and have not great powers of endurance, he must lay himself open to severe condemnation. I draw no more unfavourable picture for victory, and was told that they belonged to the Thakores of Palitana and Rajcote. These men have long purses, and they ought to keep better animals.

Rajcote, 26th August. W. S.

A PROPOSAL FOR A PENSIONERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that Brigadier-General Biddulph, commanding the Sealkote Division, in the Punjab, has appealed to the public for subscriptions with a view to alleviate the sufferings, during the summer months, of our soldiers' wives and children, and as this movement is backed by persons of influence both in England and in India, there is every probability of its meeting with success. I would, therefore, propose that something be done for our Indian pensioners, especially those in Bombay, who are in such wretched condition. Those of them who are employed have something whereby they are enabled to make a decent appearance, but how different is the condition of those who are in receipt of their bare Rs. 15 per mensem, which is certainly insufficient to sustain life? At the present time old pensioners who have been engaged in the Cabul Campaign and Indian Mutiny can be found living in wretched hovels where daylight never appears through the windows of the apartments (if I might so call such places) they occupy; others are residing in the Pensioners' and Strangers' Homes, and they all, without a single exception, have the same complaint—*i. e.*, no money whereby they could procure clothing and other little comforts for themselves and their families. Some people will doubtless ascribe this state of affairs to their inability to keep from imbibing strong drinks, but this is not universally the case, inasmuch as there are some very respectable men amongst them who have families who look to them for support. Those who happen to be residing in the Pensioners' and Strangers' Homes are paying Rs. 15 monthly for their board and lodging and these have just about Re. 1 4 or Re. 1-8, which they receive as compensation for the dearness of provisions, to keep them in miscellanies. It is therefore high time that something should be done for the welfare of those who, when they were young, risked their lives and fought for us during the trying times of the Cabul War and the Mutiny, and who might yet some day be called upon to render assistance to our Indian Army, and having now grown old, and being unable to do anything for themselves, are dependent on a charitable public. I would therefore suggest that subscriptions be raised to aid in the endowment of a Pensioners' Home, and that all who should wish to reside in the Home should be charged annas four per day for board, &c.—Yours, &c.

Fort, 27th August. MARCUS.

THE LATE STUART HAHNEMANN—IS THE ST. BERNARD A GOOD SHIP?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before my communication in your issue of the 27th instant, I had not seen the *Times of India* of the previous day containing the survivors' report, dated from Plymouth, August 1, which being from information elicited before Mr. Stuart, the part owner of the illfated Stuart Hahnemann, we may suppose is the nearest to truth that we shall get. This gentleman went on board, we are told, the mail steamer, and took charge of the survivors, took them to an hotel, and prohibited communication with them! The report, which was generally circulated, the Plymouth report, and from Liverpool accompanying Mr. Lidbetter's letter to the *Times of India*, materially differ. Were the Plymouth and Liverpool reports printed side by side your readers would see the difference more clearly. The Plymouth report, which was voluntarily rendered before Mr. Stuart saw the men, states that while the mate was shortening sail the captain came on deck and forbade the hauling down of the mizen topmast staysail. By this report generally circulated the ship was heeling to port so much that her lee side was in the water and the men could not get to the downhaul. By the Liverpool report the ship was not heeling more than an ordinary ship under similar circumstances. The captain suddenly becoming aware that the ship was actually going over, then ordered spanker in, helm hard up, and to go topgallant and topsail halliards. Too late the lee rail was under water, hence the foretopsail, maintopgallant, and mizentopsail halliards were fast under water also; a sea breaches over her, filling the bellies of fore and main courses, and washing overboard all who were on deck. The foretopgallant halliards had been let go, being to windward, by the lookoutman most likely, who, with the lee side in the water, and ship tearing along as she must have been doing, going clean full under such a press of sail, could not very well stay on the forecastle. The ship is now gradually going over, topweight has conquered, though the obliquity of the angle at which she is lying lessens the pressure on the sails, yet she steadily, surely careens; and before ten minutes, has turned bottom up and disappeared. The "ever increasing squall" which missed sea enough to breach over the ship and fill the fore and main courses was not an ordinary squall or *a squall* at all either in point of force or duration, but an approaching gale with rapidly succeeding monsoon squalls. The royals had been taken in and furled, reset, and taken in again, &c. The boatswain's Liverpool report has apparently been considerably modified. Why did Mr. Stuart receive the men on arrival at Plymouth, convey them to an *hotel*, (there is a sailors' home in Plymouth, one would think) conduct and accompany them to Liverpool, presumably at the first train cost? Was this done to prevent such evidence transpiring as would condemn his peculiarly constructed and dangerously oversparred ship? Mr. Joseph Avent, the pilot who took the ill-fated—rather ill-designed—ship to sea states that his last words to poor Captain Van Norden and his lady on leaving were "we shall hear of you from Mauritius dismasted, or that you have capsized." Mr. J. E. Walke, master pilot, through a friend—one of our local divines—disausded an Army Captain who was ordered home vis Cape from going in her, and further states "that she did not act like a ship outside the harbour having no buoyancy; but rather like a stone wall, the water running up her side and receding like the seas along the bunder walls." She also had a suspicious rolling sort of motion as of a pole when being balanced. The army gentleman has good reason to thank Mr. Walke for his sound advice, and will doubtless communicate the same, which I will take pleasure in informing you of.

There is reason to suppose that the St. Bernard's race is nearly run, and it is wonderful how she has floated so long. I saw her when opened some years ago and under her forechannels her timbers were in a state of anything but pristine sweetness. May I leave Rs. 50 with you towards a thorough survey by, say, Mr. D. Jamsetjee Wadia, H. M.'s Dockyard, Mr. Lidbetter, and the carpenter of H. M.'s turret ship Magdala; condemned Government or owners to pay these gentlemen, and the Rs. 50 to go to the European Hospital Endowment Fund? I hope it is not libellous to express my belief that the hospital may take odds on winning.

Thanking you sincerely on behalf of many of my cloth, who feel unbounded gratitude towards the *Gazette* and the many gentlemen who so earnestly and warmly espouse the cause of poor sailors, poor officers, and poorer captains, who are compelled to sail in doubtful and doomed ships, or to allow a large family to starve,—Yours, &c. A SAILOR.

*** Our correspondent will see that Mr. Lidbetter has already surveyed the St. Bernard, and we trust that this will satisfy him.—Ed. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday last fined Marotee Raghoo Rs. 5, for having tortured his bullocks.

THEFT OF A SILVER CHAIN.—Bhowanee Giga was on Saturday last charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having stolen a silver chain belonging to Caloo Nisseo, and was, on conviction, sentenced to one month's hard labour.

THEFT FROM A MINISTER.—The Rev. Mr. Page reported to the Police on Saturday last that a quantity of clothing had been stolen from his house. In the pocket of one of the trowsers which were taken there was a currency note for Rs. 10.

TORTURE.—Babajee Fackier was fined Rs. 10, with the option of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, on Saturday last, by Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Mr. Massey, the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having cruelly illused his horse by driving him with his buggy while in an unfit state.

THEFT FROM A SHIP.—Abdool Rahim was charged on Saturday last, before the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, with having stolen a gold watch chain from the ship Futteh Salam. The stolen property belonged to Mrs. Winkler, the captain's wife. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for six weeks.

STEALING STRYCHNIA.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, Gunoo Bundoo was charged with having stolen four ounces of strychnia from Messrs. Treacher and Co., and Meerco Peerzee was charged with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. His Worship, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the charge was heard, sentenced them to six months' hard labour each.

PUTRID FISH.—Mr. P. C. Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets, on Saturday last prosecuted nine fish vendors from the Fort market, and thirteen from the Arthur Crawford Market, before Mr. W. Webb, for having exposed for sale various quantities of fish unfit for human food. Two of the accused failed to attend, and the others were fined Rs. 2 each, and cautioned against repeating the offence.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Raghoo Bhagoo, a coachman employed by Mr. Martin Monteiro, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday last, with having misapplied, in breach of trust the sum of Rs. 12, received by him from Mr. W. Bedford, for Mr. Monteiro. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the charge having been proved, he was convicted and sent to jail for six weeks with hard labour.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Chundra Tummajee was brought before Mr. W. Webb on Saturday last, and charged at the instance of Mr. Massey, the Agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with having wilfully tortured his bullocks, and at the instance of the Police, with plying his vehicle for hire without having an attendant's license. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both charges, and was fined Rs. 25 on the first charge and one rupee on the second.

A SCHOOL FOR MARRIED LADIES AND WIDOWS.—We have seen a circular letter addressed to the native gentlemen of Bombay, signed by Mrs. Park and Miss Ashley, of the American Mission, offering to conduct a school for married ladies and widows of the higher classes, and suggesting that the gentlemen should aid them by supplying the means of renting a good room in a desirable locality. Instruction to be given for two hours daily. We wish the enterprise the best speed.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE NEW OFFICES FOR THE COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATES OF POONA.—We understand that it is under contemplation to build a large block of buildings within the compound of the present Collector's office for the accommodation of the Collector's Office as well as the offices of his Assistants, as at present there is not sufficient accommodation for the latter. One of the Assistants holds his office in the Civil Hospital where the lunatics sometime create a great noise which interferes with the work.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 28.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—The defamation case brought by the proprietor of the Poona Hotel against Mr. O'Brien and the printer and publisher of this paper, was brought to an end yesterday afternoon. The First Assistant Magistrate, Mr. W. W. Loch, found Mr. O'Brien guilty of writing two defamatory letters in the columns of the *Poona Observer* of the 29th and 31st July respectively, and fined him in the sum of Rs. 20 and the printer and publisher Rs. 40 for publishing the said letters.—*Id.*

ROBBERY.—A promising young lad, an English student named Venayek Moreshwar Dhamanker (son of a late Fonjdar of Kandeish) has been apprehended by the G. I. P. Railway Police at the Poona station. He was secretly going away to Tanna by the up mail train from Raichore on Thursday morning, having in his possession a gold necklace valued at about Rs. 500, stolen from one Chrishnajee Ramchunder Cakirday, a Brahmin resident in the Boodhwar Peit. We now hear that the accused was given over to the charge of the City Police of Poona where Venayeck had committed the robbery. The credit of securing the accused belongs to the G. I. P. Railway Police.—*Deccan Herald.*

CURIOSITIES OF LEGISLATION.—Somebody ought to follow up the elder Disraeli's *Curiosities of Literature* with a book on *Curiosities of Legislation*. Is it not an odd freak to make and enforce laws for the inspection of marine boilers, while so little has been done to ensure the safety of the vessels that carry them? It is small comfort for the passengers and crew of a ship whose rotten hull is giving way beneath the strain of her cargo, or the throb of her engines, to know that her boilers are in first-rate trim, and can last for half-a-century. For under the circumstances, the boilers are more likely than not to expedite the vessel's course bottom-wards. This very obvious consideration has induced some kind-hearted people in Bombay to start a Ship Inspecting Society, supported by public contributions. But, its philanthropy notwithstanding, the scheme, we fear, bears the stamp of failure on the face of it. It may, however, have the effect of rousing the local Government to a perception of the fact that one of its first duties is to see that no lives are lost simply because ships are overloaded, or unballasted, or "crazy."—*Pioneer.*

THE EFFECTS OF THE INCREASE OF SPORT UPON SOME MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Sports are flourishing in the Presidency. The Gymkhana is now in full swing; if I were inclined for a joke about the festive horsemen who dash wildly at rings and tent-pegs on the Esplanade near the band stand, I might say full tilt; but this weather now that the rains have held off for a week, is too hot for such a serious pastime as tilting. The Gymkhana has done a great deal of good already in developing the love of sport which has lain dormant since the days of childhood in the breasts of many of our compatriots. Some men find a vent for their energies in cricket, others in football, some in feats of horsemanship, some in golf and not a few in rounders. The latter game is exceedingly popular, and you would be surprised if you saw how heartily some jolly old men enjoy the "corkers" they sometimes get on the softer parts of their body. It is a victory of good spirits over age and the cares of business; a heroic in praise of overcoming the difficulties of short wind and the cramps of the office seat. C

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. DISRAELI'S APOLOGIES FOR THE LAST PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

On the evening of the 4th August the usual Banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and his colleagues in the Ministry. The entertainment was prepared in the Egyptian-hall, where covers where laid for 260 guests. It was near 7 o'clock before the Premier arrived. The right hon. gentleman was received with cheers on being presented to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.) He said I am greatly honoured this evening by the presence of the Prime Minister (cheers) and several other members of the Government. I need not say that I am proud to welcome them to the Mansion-house. I look upon their presence here, so near the close of the Session, not simply as showing a desire to partake of our hospitality, but as affording an opportunity for saying something with respect to the business of the Session and the legislation by which it has been marked. Not only the citizens of London, but the country, I believe, will be glad to acknowledge that numerous measures have been passed this Session which will tend to promote the health and welfare of the people. (Hear.) I refer especially to that relating to the dwellings of our artisans, because I feel sure that, not only in the City but in all our large towns, it will confer great benefits on the working classes in procuring for them better habitations. (Hear, hear.) But the Corporation of the City of London have reason to be grateful to the Government, not only for this measure but for others. We have especially to thank the right hon. gentlemen at the head of the Home Department for the observations which he has from time to time made with respect to the exemplary manner in which the Corporation has performed its municipal duties. I beg, too, to take this opportunity of congratulating the Ministry on the circumstance that they deemed it to be their duty to take into consideration the Session the threatened Bill for altering the constitution of the municipal government of the Metropolis. (Hear, hear.) I may further express the hope that no Government will ever deem it necessary to entertain such a measure. I am sure the Corporation of London, as well as the Metropolitan Board of Works, will of themselves do all that lies in their power to perform their duties efficiently. There is, I may add, one good custom which prevails in the City of London, and that is that the Lord Mayor for the time being should abstain from the discussion of politics, and I shall therefore say nothing more on this occasion beyond congratulating the Prime Minister upon his appearing among us in such excellent health, notwithstanding all the laborious toil of a long and troubled Session. (Cheers.) I congratulate Parliament and the country that such is the case, and I hope that when he has for a time enjoyed the quiet of rural life he will return to the discharge of his official duties with renewed strength and health. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Disraeli, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was received with much cheering. He said,—My Lord Mayor,—Her Majesty's Ministers, from whatever party in the State they may be formed, are always grateful to your Lordship for drinking their healths. These compliments are generally given at the commencement or at the end of an active political life —in the first instance they are animated by hope, and in the last all that we can desire is that we should receive, my lord, your approbation. (Cheers.) I do not know that, representing Her Majesty's Ministers, I have any very gloomy intelligence for the citizens of London. (Cheers.) The country is prosperous, and the people are content. (Cheers.) With regard to our foreign affairs, peace prevails, and in my opinion peace will prevail (cheers); and if the conduct of those affairs is scrutinized I believe it will be agreed that they have been conducted with blended produce and firmness. (Cheers.) With regard to our Colonial Empire, I can only repeat what I expressed, my Lord Mayor, when I last met you—that we should develope and consolidate our Colonial Empire (cheers); that we should assimilate not only their interests but their sympathies to the Mother country, and that we believe they would prove ultimately a source not of weakness and embarrassment but of strength and splendour to the Empire. (Cheers.) With regard to our home affairs, my Lord Mayor, I am somewhat alarmed by the intimation that you have given that a critical summary of the Session should be part of the dessert at the Mansion House, (Cheers and a laugh.) But perhaps, with your indulgence, I may make some not party, but rather historical comments on what may have occurred in great places during the present year. And here I would observe that in considering affairs in our Parliament, and in endeavouring to form a tolerably impartial judgment of what occurs, especially in the most active House of the Legislature, there are two circumstances which it would be just and convenient to remember. In the first place, it should be recollected with regard to the present Session that it has been a Session in which, as the Ministry, we were called upon to perform that ceremony which, in homely language, but in popular phrase is generally described in this country as "redeeming your pledges." (A laugh.) During the five years that we spent in Opposition we endeavoured to impress upon the country our sincere convictions that the time had arrived when political change was no longer required, when the distribution of political power was no longer the problem to solve in the country, but that its intelligence and energy should be directed to the improvement and elevation of the condition of the people. (Cheers.) We impressed upon the public mind that sanitary reform, for example, was the great object and need of the day, including in that phrase, so little understood, most of the civilizing influences of humanity. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, when we had acceded to power it became our first duty, and and I can say our most ardent desire, to carry into practice that policy which in a place scarcely less responsible than Government—our place as a Parliamentary Opposition—we had ever advocated and enforced. (Cheers.) And this, among other reasons, is the main reason why the Government were obliged to bring forward a greater number of measures than under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary year we would have been inclined to produce. It was a crucial Session for a Party acceding to power, for it must beremembered and admitted that the last Session of Parliament was one which never gave an opportunity to the present Administration to announce their policy in a way in which it could be consistent with the public necessities to bring it forward. There was another circumstance which should be recollected in attempting to form an impartial opinion on the conduct of the Government and of Parliament during this Session. The late Administration had one advantage over the present which cannot be denied. They had to encounter a homogeneous Opposition. (Hear, hear.) They brought forward their measures and discussed them with the ability which men of commanding talents possessed of power could command, and the House and the country gave the verdict upon the issue, and the country was content. (Cheers.) But in bringing forward our measures we do not meet an homogenous opposition. We have to meet three oppositions. (A laugh.) We have to meet first our predecessors in office, who fain also would be our successors. (Cheers and a laugh.) We have to meet those who with great ability develope and advocate what may be called still the Whig policy of the hour; and when we have combated—I will not say conquered—them in argument, a new class argument on the same question is brought forward by the powerful Radical party in the House of Commons and we have again to encounter this second opposition. But even when that task is fulfilled, the Irish party and Home Rule party, arise, and they view the question of the hour according to their aspect and according to their views and wishes, and this third opposition must be encountered by the Government. (Cheers.) I do not say, my Lord Mayor, that there are not advantages in this process. I do not for a moment deny that it is of importance and advantage to the State that a public question should be viewed under various aspects by the ablest men in the country; it is possible that for the cause of truth, and even for the advantage of the statesmen who are responsible for the conduct of affairs this Parliamentary course may not be inconvenient and unprofitable; but this I will say, and this I would take the opportunity of impressing on the public mind—that this new feature of Parliamentary life is a costly one as regards time (cheers), and in a large and liberal view of the conduct of public affairs those who are unmindful of these circumstances are persons incapable of offering a sober opinion on the conduct of public life. (Cheers.) Well, then, my Lord Mayor, it is with these two peculiar circumstances that we had to enter upon the present Session of Parliament, and at the first moment we had to encounter an extraordinary and extreme difficulty. Your lordship is aware that for some years it has been necessary to govern Ireland by laws which so far as the personal rights of the subject are concerned are most unwillingly and avowedly a violation from the principles of our Constitution. Now, all these laws were about to expire when we acceded to office, and he had to consider what, under the circumstances, we should do. Ireland was tranquil—tranquil, as some would say, and perhaps justly say, in consequence of this expectional legislation; but it was tranquil. It was in the power of the Government to have taken advantage of that condition of affairs. They might have exempted themselves from that odious position of acceding to office and recommending Coercion Bills for a great portion of Her Majesty's subjects. No doubt the could have lightened their labours, no doubt they would have gained, especially in Ireland, a transient and feverish popularity; but that was not the view which we took of our public duty. We carefully examined into that case with the utmost deliberation, and with no other desire, I am sure, but to do our duty to our Sovereign and our country. (Cheers.) We believed that the tranquillity of Ireland could not be secured without measures of an exceptional character—that they would secure at least two great results—the protection of life and property and the due administration of justice. (Hear, hear.) We believed that these laws, if renewed, would affect these objects; but we thought that these laws at the same time involved many questions which it might be expedient not to revive, such as the restrictions upon the public press; therefore ours was a measure which, when we brought it forward, was a measure of necessity, conceived, as I said, in the House of Commons in a spirit of conciliation. (Cheers.) I do not blame any Irish gentleman in the House of Commons for opposing our measures. It was a fair occasion for him to offer opposition to a Government which proposed exceptional legislation for that which, I hope, will some day, and even soon, become in feeling and interest, as well as in law and state, part and parcel of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) But you must feel at once that this was no ordinary struggle. Considerable time elapsed, but the result is this, that we did pass a law adequate to the occasion, which has secured the tranquillity of Ireland for years—and when it ceases in its temporary but prolonged existence, we may hope that the Government which then exists may not have to ask parliament from the beneficial results it has attained, to continue such exceptional powers. (Cheers.) Well, this was a great barrier in our Parliamentary campaign. It prevented us immediately from opening that policy to which I have referred, animated by what I will not be afraid to call social considerations, and with a desire to increase and improve and elevate the condition of the great body of the people. But the moment that obstacle was removed we proceeded on our course. The Bills that were brought forward—and which, allow me to remind you, have since become laws—were Bills for the improvement of the dwellings of the artisans, for the consolidation and reform of our sanitary laws, and for the improvement and consolidation of Friendly Societies. These were the measures which were immediately brought forward, and which we have successfully passed, and no man who has given deep attention to these subjects will for a moment doubt they must have a most beneficial effect upon the condition of the inhabitants of this country. (Cheers.) But in considering the greatest modern political question, the condition of the people, we found that there was one question we had to encounter, without a happy solution of which all our efforts must in their effects be limited, partial, and perhaps vain. I allude to those laws which have long existed, which statesmen have long considered with a conviction, some of their inconvenience and danger, some of their essentially baneful influence—those laws which regulate the relations between the employers and the employed. It had been said and considered that the difficulties of dealing with this legislation were so great that any hope of success was impossible. I will not go into these difficulties. I will only say—for I wish the words I utter to be brief and condensed—Her Majesty's Government at least dared to meet those difficulties and conquered them. (Cheers.) The legislation of labour, if I may so call it, in this Session of Parliament has terminated that distinction between classes which has been so long deprecated, and which, if it exists, renders any union in society scarcely possible. For the first time in the history of this country the employer and the employed sit under equal laws. No one can now be imprisoned for a breach of contract, while adequate civil remedies have been furnished for that occasion. The law of conspiracy had been dealt with in such a manner that no longer can it be said that an aggregate body of men can be convicted of a crime of which if one had been tried individually by law it would be regarded that he was innocent. (Cheers.) I am hopeful that these great results will be regarded as of the present Session of Parliament. (Cheers.) I remember, my Lord Mayor, when you are presiding over a banquet like the present, but in another and more venerable building, I presumed to say that the people of this country inherited privileges which the nobles of other countries did not yet enjoy. (Cheers.) I adhere to that opinion. I repeat it. I wish it were recorded in the heart and the threshold of very Englishman (cheers), but I hope you will permit Her Majesty's Government to feel at least some justifiable self-satisfaction when they remember that they have added to those precious privileges of Englishmen, and that in a manner and in a degree that the whole nation feel that the boon is one which they deeply value. (Cheers.) Well, my Lord Mayor, there was a subject which interests very much this nation, and that is legal reform. I do not think that an Administration which has passed or which before a few days have elapsed will have passed, two measures, of which one has reconstructed and reformed the judicature of England, and the other has facilitated the transfer of land in this country—a social necessity so long felt, and the remedy of which has been so deeply desired—can be said to be an Administration that has been neglectful of law reform. (Cheers) There have been other measures in this Session of Parliament not inferior to any to which I have adverted. In the city of London I think I may presume to mention that the Government have some feeling of justifiable pride in that, for the first time for many years, there has been a frank and vigorous attempt made to deal with the public debt of England. (Cheers.) That measure was appreciated in the City of London and was carried greatly by the high authority of those whom they sent to Parliament, and with deep sympathies with their interests and their pursuits. My Lord Mayor, there is another measure which I believe to be one of the most important that ever was passed in our time, and that is the Bill with the short title, the Agricultural holdings. There are some, indeed, who say that Bill is of no importance, that it is worth nothing, that it deals with an insignificant subject, and deals with that subject ineffectually. My opinion is, and in this free country every man has a right to give his opinion—my opinion is, that it is many a long year since a Bill was introduced which will have a greater and happier effect than that Bill in the life of a very considerable portion of Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers) I believe that that indirect influence of that measure will be greater even than its direct influence, and that the time will come when it will be referred to as an era in our legislation upon the most difficult and not the least important of subjects—that it will open a happier era to those who are connected with the cultivation of the soil, and not less for those who are the possessors of the soil. (Cheers.) I believe that it will elevate and strengthen in all the classes that landed interest which is not the least but, perhaps, the most important in this country, upon whose welfare that of the people greatly depends and on whose existence also depend in a great measure the liberties of England. My Lord Mayor, there is another subject which of all the measures with which Her Majesty's Ministers proposed to deal this Session I can unreflectedly say is most interesting, and that was the Bill which we introduced with respect to the Mercantile Marine of England. (Cheers.) There is no Bill to which we gave more consideration, more pains; but its success from the first was doubtful. When it was launched it did not glide into the current of the waters with that grace and facility which constitutes a happy omen. Sometimes it was crank, sometimes I almost felt it was waterlogged. (A laugh.) I know not what to attribute this to. Certainly it was not attributable to Her Majesty's Government, who gave it their utmost pains and thought. But so it will sometimes happen. Whether it were the activity of the Opposition, which, as an Opposition, is bound to be active, or whether it was that it was most deplored at the time, indifference of the public it made no way. There is no Bill to which individually representing the Government I more adhered; but when, on the 22nd of July, I found on the paper 178 amendments to that Bill, of which 140 were proposed by the Opposition (cheers), and that in many cases on subjects of great difficulty, of great importance, and of great intricacy, I felt, on the part of the Government, it was my duty, pressed on all sides, as was perfectly natural, at such a season for some estimate of the course of events—I felt it was my duty to recommend that we should not proceed with the Bill. (Hear, hear.) It was said at the time by those good-natured critics that abound in all assemblies, which are to be met with even perhaps in this hall, and are certainly sufficiently abundant in the House of Commons, that we sacrificed that Bill to the Agricultural Holdings Bill to which I have adverted; but that was by no means the case. Had we attempted then to proceed with the Merchant Shipping Bill we should have sacrificed both bills. That was the situation. I have thus explained why it is we did not form an opinion, any one who estimates the difficulties of the case, must agree with me in that opinion. But when we made up our minds that we could not proceed with that Bill, Her Majesty's Government did not lose an hour to consider which was the best course to take under the circumstance—to effect that which was alike necessary for the public weal and also in the pulic opinion which is a guide to the public weal. It is generally supposed by those whose feelings are, perhaps, warmer than their judgment is sound that there was no legislation in existence to secure the lives of our brave mariners; but the state of the law as it then existed was one highly favourable to this object. We cannot claim the merit of passing those laws; they were passed by our predecessors. I do them that justice. There was more than one Act, but especially the Act of 1873, by which great powers were given to the Government to prevent those horrible catastrophies which have occurred, and which might be attributed in some instances to causes beyond the control of Government. The powers intrusted to Government by the Act of 1873 were enforced, and have worked a most beneficial influence and accomplished most advantageous result already. While then giving up our Bill we thought under this Act of 1875 something might still be done, and much might be done, to give energy and power to the administration. We lost no time in considering that subject. It did appear to us that by increasing the staff of the Government, by issuing more stringent instructions, instructions more adapted to the circumstances and the information of the hour, we could have produced results highly satisfactory to the country. I think it was on the Monday that I announced that the Government would withdraw the Bill, but the Cabinet was to meet on the Wednesday, and—if I may presume to speak of Cabinet secrets—it would have to consider this matter. But in consequence of that dramatic scene which occurred in the House of Commons, which had a beneficial effect in eliciting some public sentiment which we had for six weeks looked for in vain, I asked them to reassemble, and the House unanimously agreed that we should ask for some further statutory powers, which we, on investigating the subject, found we were necessary to give effect to the arrangements we were then contemplating. That is the real history of the Bill which we brought before Parliament. It had two clauses only, somebody said. If I had my way entirely it would only have had one. I felt the importance and the urgency of passing the Bill. The Bill was introduced, and the feeling of the country was so great that it assisted what was the policy of the Government, and we were enabled to do that in 10 or 12 hours which otherwise we could not have done in ten or 12 days. We have been successful. (Cheers.) I am of the opinion still which I expressed in the House of Commons, that if you would deal with our mercantile marine permanently your measure must be comprehensive and complete. It must touch every branch of the question, and therefore, when I am asked "Why did you not bring forward a Bill of the present character at once," I say it is quite clear that unless there had been that ebullition of popular sentiment it would have been impossible responsible for any Government to succeed at this moment in carrying a measure which would have been effective, which would have satisfied the country and would have accomplished some of the ends of the Government. I have been sneered at by what I call political sceptics because in the House of Commons I said it was not under the pressure of public opinion, but by the aid of public opinion, that we carried this measure; but I repeat the observation because it is the truth. The *vox populi* did not coerce us, but assisted and aided us. A few weeks ago, being asked in the House of Commons to inform its members what would be the course of public business, I said when we had got through the Committee on the Agricultural Holdings Bill I proposed to proceed with the Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill. That announcement was received with silent scepticism, and apparently there never was an announcement which encountered more complete discomfiture. But what are the facts? It was a prophecy, not a mistake. (Cheers.) The moment we had finished the Committee on the Agricultural Holdings Bill the House of Commons and the country allowed us to proceed with the Mercantile Marine Bill, and it is virtually passed at this moment to the satisfaction of the country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I very much fear I have already trespassed much to long on your indulgence; but, as your lordship asked for some summary of the present Session, I have been tempted to make these observations. (Cheers.) Let me make only one other remark. When the Queen's Speech in February was delivered to Parliament, Her Majesty announced that there were 11 measures she recommended to the consideration of her faithful Commons. Of these 11 measures nine have passed. (Cheers.) Another important measure has been passed for the redemption of the debt brought forward by my right Hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose services this session to myself I must publicly recognise. (Cheers.) That, my Lord Mayor, is the summary of the Session which you have called upon me to make. You know, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, the anxiety that is always felt in this country about the harvest. From February or March to August all sorts of statements, all sorts of estimates, all sorts of rumours are afloat. Now, we hear that rains have been endless, and that the rivers have burst their banks. Now, it is that the sun is so scorching that the earth breaks into fissures. Sometimes all our hay is spoilt; sometimes the wildness of the wild passes over our cereal crops and they lie prostrate, desolate, desperate, and forlorn. But as time goes on the reactionary beneficence of Providence produces very different effects. The inundations subside and the sufferers call for a shower. The earth that was so baked becomes manageable to the plough. The crops that were prostrate are touched by the Zephyr and the sun, and rise again with cheerful golden crests, and though our hay harvest may be terribly damaged we find compensation in our wondrous roots. (Loud cheers) My Lord Mayor, the Parliamentary harvest is like the harvest of nature. All sorts of rumours, and estimates, and accounts, and stories are told from February till near the end of July—very little has been attempted, and that little has not been done; opposition has been factious and Ministers have been blundering; but the time comes when the legislative harvest is garnered; and when the just, and wise, and intelligent people of England look to the great result, they say that the legislative labours of their representatives have added to the great total of national happiness. My Lord Mayor, I thank you for the honour you have done me and my colleagues by drinking their health. (Loud and continued cheers.)

The company separated shortly after 11 o'clock.

INDIAN COOLIES IN THE MAURITIUS.

On Tuesday afternoon a deputation from the Aborigines Protection Society had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, at the India Office, for the purpose of calling his attention to the disclosures made in the report of the Royal Commissioners to the Mauritius on the treatment of the Indian labourers in that colony. The deputation was introduced by Sir G. Campbell, M.P., and comprised the following:—Lord Stanley of Alderley, Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. J. C. Clarke, M.P., Mr. Young, M.P., Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. H. Richard, M.P., Sir Fenwick Peacock, M.P., Sir C. Wingfield, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., General Marriott, the Rev. F. S. Turner, Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon, Mr. Rustomjee Vicajee, Mr. Pestonjee Bazonjee, Mr. E. Sturge, Mr. R. Alsop, and Mr. F. W. Chesson (secretary).

Sir G. Campbell, in introducing the deputation, said his lordship might think it not inappropriate that he, who had so recently ceased his personal connexion with the India Office, should act the part of introducer to the present deputation. He felt sure that the Indian Government had not up to the present been informed with sufficient fulness and accuracy as to what was going on in the Mauritius, in reference to the immigration of coolies to the Mauritius, and their treatment after they reached that colony. He was favorable to the colonization of our warmer colonies by draughts from the over-crowded population of India; but he felt sure that for such colonization to be satisfactorily carried out the powers of the Crown must be increased, and must be very vigorously and strenuously exercised in order to maintain a proper balance between the white and coloured races. At present the Home Government was too much in the habit of being influenced by the reports of colonial officials, who were, almost of necessity, favorable to the dominant race; and of putting faith in colonial statistics, which were often most misleading in their character.

Mr. F. W. Chesson next submitted to his lordship a memorial, which stated that the deputation addressed him on behalf of the Indian coolies, who have immigrated to the colony of Mauritius and are now resident in the island to the number of between 200,000 and 250,000. They appealed to him on the ground that he was the Minister to whom the immigrants were specially entitled to look for protection, and also because in the last resort it rests with the Indian Government to decide whether the immigration shall be allowed to go on. At the same time they desired to express their grateful sense of the importance of the reforms which the Earl of Carnarvon proposes to carry out in the colony. In illustration of the necessity for constant official vigilance, the memorial reminded his lordship that but for the energetic efforts of a private individual, M. de Plevitz, who incarred violence as well as obloquy in the discharge of a self-imposed, but honourable duty, even a just-minded Governor, like Sir Arthur Gordon, might for years have remained in ignorance of the magnitude of the evils by which he was surrounded. The report of the Royal Commissioners demonstrated that the coolie system in Mauritius labours under grievous defects; that many of the magistrates, instead of making the law a terror to evil doers, have used it so as in many cases to inflict gross and cruel injustice that on many estates wages have been habitually in arrear, while on others grave acts of cruelty have been committed; that the punishments inflicted upon the offenders in such cases has been excessively lenient compared with the penalties imposed upon the coolies for comparatively trivial offences and, lastly, that the moral and sanitary condition of the immigrants is the reverse of satisfactory. The memorial condemned the manner in which "the old immigrants" have been brought under police surveillance and involved in a network of penalties, the avowed object of which was to drive them to re-engage on the sugar estates. It was submitted that these time expired immigrants, who are mostly shop-keepers, small proprietors, carriage owners, Government servants, &c., had irresistible claims on his lordship's consideration and that the pass system ought to be entirely abolished. It was further suggested that the system of immigrants in charge of being an executive officer of the colony should be appointed by the Indian Government; that he should be solely responsible to that Government for the performance of his duties; and that he should be selected, not only for his character and ability, but also for his personal familiarity with the languages and habits of the Indian people. The memorialists also thought that if indentured immigration is to continue, proper means should be taken to inform the intending immigrants, before they finally leave their homes, of the conditions of service, but also of the character of the labour laws of the colony; what duties he will be required to perform; what penalties he may subject himself to; and lastly what his status will be after the termination of his indenture.

Sir C. Wingfield, in supporting the memorial, said he had given great attention to the report of the Commissioners, and gathered from it that there was hardly any form of injustice possible in the treatment of dependent races which had not prevailed in the Mauritius. Almost every measure which had been passed by the Local Government in the Mauritius had been in favour of the planter class, and he hoped this state of things would be remedied as speedily as possible, by a Government which, unlike the East India Company, was above and free from the planting interest. He thought free emigration of native labour to our colonies would be good for all concerned, but he hoped it would be placed under proper regulations and restrictions so as to afford protection alike to the coolies who were under indentures and those whose period of service had expired.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, who also supported the memorial, expressed a hope that the law offices in the Mauritius would be filled by Englishmen, and not by Creoles, and that under no circumstances would not be allowed to the planter element in the management of the affairs of the colony.

The Marquis of Salisbury said the subject referred to in the memorial had been carefully considered by him, and he had been deeply impressed by its importance and also by the magnitude of the abuses which had arisen in some places by reason of insufficient supervision. In order to effect any real and useful reforms the subject must be approached in an unprejudiced spirit. The want of labour was so keenly felt in the colony that employers looked with impatience upon any regulations which impeded its adequate flow. In India the people were so impressed with the sufferings to which the emigrants were occasionally exposed that they had come to regard all emigration as a sort of evil which should be checked by any provision that ingenuity could suggest. This feeling was not universal among Indian officials, but it prevailed occasionally. In England, where the Government was responsible for away from all passionate bias, their duty was to try and hold the balance even, and to encourage what was good and wholesome in the immigration system, at the same time taking steps to prevent the evils by which it had hitherto been occasionally attended. (Hear, hear.) They must carefully avoid the doctrine that emigration from India was in itself an evil. On the other hand the emigration of people who in their own country could not earn more than 2s. 6d. per week to a colony in which they could double their earnings, must in itself, all other considerations being put aside, be regarded as an advantage. The native labourers in India were very poor. Their only capital was their labour, and all the Indian Government said was that the coolies should be permitted to mortgage their labour for five years in order to obtain the means of taking it into a better market. This struck him as being a perfectly sound proceeding, but it was incumbent upon the Government to see that the labourers throughly understood the nature of the contracts into which they were invited to enter, and that when they reached the colonies in which they were to serve they should be protected by just laws vigilantly and equitably administered. (Hear, hear.) In most of the colonies in which labour was required slavery had formerly prevailed, and one of the most blighting effects of slavery was the debauching influence it exercised upon public sentiment. This resulted in laws which were well intended and carefully constructed, being administered in a manner inconsistent with their letter and intention. He was glad to know that the views of the Aborigines Protection Society were principally turned to the remedying of these evils. If the society tried to impress the British public with the idea that immigration was in itself a thing to be looked upon with dislike, its words would fall feebly upon the sentiment of the country; but if they would turn their attention to that which was the real evil—namely, that the laws for the regulation of the immigrant were not thoroughly and successfully administered, their efforts would be attended with success. The principal remedy which had been suggested, and which was now under the consideration of of the Government, was that in the colonies employing coolie labour, protectors or inspectors drawn from the countries to which the coolies belonged, should be appointed and that they should report to the home Government any cases of injustice which might come under their notice. If this was done he could assure the deputation that the Government would pay prompt attention to any reports made to them by the inspectors. (Hear.) The only desire entertained both by Lord Carnarvon and himself was that the coolie immigration, which was founded on sound principles, should be carried on in a manner advantageous alike to the labourers and to the colonies in which they were employed. In this, as in all other matters where conflicting interests had to be reconciled, the operation of a society like the Aborigines Protection Society must prove beneficial by diminishing unsound principles and strengthening the hands of the authorities, who had to deal with people in distant parts whose interests came sharply into conflict.

The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., hoped the attention of the Government would be directed to the fact that great evils arose from the paucity of women, in comparison with the men, among the immigrants.

Mr. E. Jenkins, M. P., expressed his opinion that the real root of the evil lay in the fact that the engagements of coolies were for five years, instead of for shorter periods. He thought one year would be quite long enough.

The deputation then withdrew.—*Times*, August 5.

Telegraphic Details.—Some deeply interesting particulars of the rifle match at Wimbledon on the 19th of July between the Lords and the Commons were flashed across the Atlantic to America, that day and published by the *New York Herald*. From these we learn that Lord Lorne was present in a plain brown cloth hat, a blue serge coat, and striped dark pants. In his manners he is easy and unassuming, and appears much more robust than would be judged from his pictures. He is a good type of the Scottish nobility." Lord Forces "strongly resembles Mulleti, the ex-architect of the Treasury. He wore a white Stanley hat and check suit." The Duke of Marlborough is "stout of figure, aristocratic in type, with a certain hearty, off-hand manner, seemed eager for the contest, and was dressed in a check suit and cloth hat." Lord Waldegrave "wore a gray linsey coat and gray leggings." Lord Dunraven "was dressed in a light felt hat and a suit of the same colour. He is rather low-sized. When he arrived on the ground he modestly asked the *New York Herald* correspondent where the match was to take place." Colonel Loyd-Lindsay "resembles Senator Conkling, and possesses the Hyperion hair of that distinguished statesman, without that particular curl on the forehead. He was dressed in a blue serge suit, and wore top-boots. When shooting he pulls of his hat." Lord Wharncliffe "is comely, self-possessed, and obliging. He wore a brown suit, and in his manners is quiet and unassuming—an excellent type of a country gentlemen." Mr. A. P. Vivian "strongly resembles Congressman Roosevelt." Major Peploe "wore a brown shooting jacket." So accustomed have we become to the marvellous results of modern science that we can hardly realize the fact that but a short time ago America would have had to wait some weeks before she could have received this important intelligence.—*Pall Mall Gazette*,

ANGLO-INDIAN MANNERS.

(*Spectator.*)

It was evident, even before he had corrected it, that the *Times* had given an inaccurate report of Lord Salisbury's speech of Friday week at Cooper's Hill. The Secretary for India did not intimate that the young engineers who had left the College were in the habit of bullying the natives, for the simple reason that the first batch of students from Cooper's Hill have not yet been posted to Indian work, and have not, therefore, had time to display either their bad manners or their polish, or the idleness of which in India they are suspected. What he did say was much more general. The Principal, Colonel Cheeney, had defended the study of Hindostanee, which, it is alleged, takes too prominent a position in the College, on the ground that a European could not remain patient with a native unless he could understand him; that some knowledge of a common language was indispensable to the sympathy which is at the root of kindness as well as of good manners. Lord Salisbury, with the ready tact of the debater, caught at Colonel Cheeney's opinion and reaffirmed it; told a capital story of Australia, where oxen which will go without being sworn at are nicknamed "pious oxen;" hoped the students would decide that all natives of India were "pious oxen," and then more gravely advanced a serious opinion that the distance between the conquerors and the conquered was increasing in India, and that danger might arise in the future from the harshness with which the governing classes have begun to treat the governed. There can be no doubt, unless the accounts of all recent arrivals are inaccurate, that this accusation is in some measure deserved; but we suspect Lord Salisbury's words have created a wrong impression in circles wider than the one which, as he says, has already remonstrated with him. Englishmen already talk of "native treatment" to mean physical ill-usage, or at least violent abuse, but neither of these constitutes the harshness of which Lord Salisbury intended to speak. Actual illtreatment in the physical sense inflicted on a native by a European servant of Government is very rare, indeed almost unknown, except in the single form of punishment for misconduct. The native is as free to complain of blows as any London cabman, he is at least as likely to obtain redress from the Magistrate, if he has any evidence, and he has always the power of sending in an official complaint which would produce most serious consequences to the offender. A servant, we fear, sometimes gets a horse-whipping, particularly for starving horses, when he ought to be sent before a Magistrate or dismissed, and a European of any grade is apt sometimes to threaten physical violence which he does not intend to inflict as a way out of an embarrassing or tedious situation. But actual physical violence is rare except in camp, where accidents and followers are often the refuse of humanity, where the code is very rough, and where, no doubt, owing to one cause and another, it is extremely difficult to ensure to a sufferer speedy or adequate redress. The harshness of which natives complain is of a different kind, and consists of a certain brutality of manner which is very common, is excessively difficult to check, and is galling to the last degree to its subjects. Part of it is unavoidable, or rather incurable, arising, as it is does, from a difference of national temperament. Nothing can reconcile a native of the higher order to the natural English manner, the bluffness, impatience, and latent humourousness of habitual English speech. The Englishman means no harm, but he does not distinguish accurately the precise grade of his visitor's rank; he drops or forgets the honorific forms to which he is entitled; he interrupts his conversation, particularly when he is most polite; and manifests a kind of impatience or irritability which to the Asiatic seems almost unendurably rude. He himself is capable, like any Englishman, of being bored to death, and often secludes himself from unpleasant people in a way the European will not attempt; but when he has granted audience, he sits out the infliction with a resolute patience which, though it is not politeness, has all its soothing effect. The Englishman will not do it, and is regarded therefore as he is often regarded in Switzerland or Italy, as an exacting boor, precisely the character with natives of a conquered country most detest. Even when thoroughly good-humoured, the Englishman constantly gives offence. He chaffs, and for some reason which we have never quite understood, the native, who has a talent for chaff of his own, and will bandy badinage with an equal by the hour, hates it in a European. Above all, the Englishman, when excited, or even interested, becomes too vivacious in his gestures, raises his voice, flushes in the face, and, it may be, curses. The use of the word "order" is always anticipating violence, and if of a high caste produces fearful of insult, and an excited, or still worse, an angry European is to him at once terrible and disgusting. He does not care two straws about the swearing on moral grounds. He possesses himself, and sometimes uses a repertory of oaths which, in their carefully graduated fury of ferocity or obscenity, would make a London cabman's hair stand on end; but he remembers General Pollock on a celebrated occasion, and wishes his superior, if he must damn somebody's eyes, to damn his own. No native reporter, commenting on a European's demeanour, ever fails to observe that his voice was loud, his arm raised, and his face all in a flame, nor does a native complainant ever fail to imitate his gestures with an accuracy which shows how deep and how contemptuous is the effect produced upon his mind. Add that these foibles or mannerisms are displayed by a man who probably has his interlocutor's fate for the moment in his hand, who does not even affect a sympathy which he does not feel, and who feels no other necessity for being rude, and we may imagine what the European must constantly appear in the eyes of a race which regards manner as the test of civilization, and admires no manner except the courtly one, which is to the Englishman the most artificial, and therefore the most disagreeable of all. It is not too much to say that there are not ten men in India who are liked as a high-bred native is liked, and that in nine cases out of ten a native quits the presence of a European feeling slightly outraged, hurt in his dignity, menaced, or treated with the hauteur of indifference. The higher his own rank the more keenly he feels his treatment, until in many places a native who respects himself reduces his intercourse with Europeans to the most indispensable business, and when he can, delegates to an agent even that.

We are not concerned to-day to inquire closely into the causes of this alienation, or even of its increase, which latter, however, we believe to have occurred, and to be due to a cause hither to too often forgotten. The gulf between a native and an official chosen by competition some wider than the gulf between a native and an old civilian, just because it actually is wider. The native is just where he was—outside the cities of the coast—and the English civilian is not where he was, but in a very different position. Partly from the severance of family ties which made India seem a home to nearly all officials, partly from higher education, and partly from the line that education has taken, the Englishman of the present day is not the "competition wallah" is twice as European as his predecessor was. He is, to speak broadly, a professor instead of a country gentleman. He has, that is to say, twice as little tolerance for Asiatic things, be it the climate, the ways of the people, or the Asiatic modes of boring; and is twice as little disposed to put up with that, and to like it. The easy life of the modern squire at home has been separated from the labourer in very much the same way, and almost to the same degree. It is, however, with the remedy that we are concerned to-day; and we doubt if there is any except the one which Lord Salisbury and Colonel Cheney suggested, which has been recommended till men are sick of hearing of it, and which, when it is adopted, is necessarily incomplete. Looking at the Prince of Wales will not make Europeans adopt a manner acceptable to Asiatics. It might be possible to make the "Oxford manner"—that soft, deferential way which natives like—"good form" in Anglo-Indian official society, and especially in doing that would be something which would be gained and lost by that; but the first necessity is a medium of easy intercommunication. The man who will not "learn the language," whatever his utility in other ways, will never be a patient or polite administrator in India. He will never sympathise with native thoughts, never understand native formulas, never be able to endure native prolixities. He will always be swearing, overtly or covertly, at stupidities which are his own. The unlettered traveller on the Continent gets just as angry, though his anger, not being so important, is not so gravely reprimanded. To sympathise with a man, you must understand him, and except through the medium of a common tongue the European and the native have no power of intercomprehension. How is the European to tell that the wretched Brahmin, in a waist-cloth and a sacred thread, who has been blundering over his contract, and looks like a roguish "savage," has, besides the pedigree of a Grillon, the personal and traditional dignity of an English high-caste man. It is wearisome advice to give, and all the more wearisome, because those who give it know both that it is the only advice worth giving, and that if it is taken but little will be gained. "Knowing the native languages," for average men, is impossible. There are too many of them. No two divisions of the Empire use the same language, and no language unites the same dialect. It is very useful for a sucking engineer to learn Hindostanee, as it is very useful for a young diplomatist to learn French, because the cultivated know it, and because it is spoken in many lands; but Hindostanee will no more enable him to communicate with workmen in most parts of India than French would enable him to communicate with Esquimaux in Esmeraude. It is the quickest approach to a *lingua franca* that India possesses, but that is all that can be said. It will enable him, if throughly acquired, which it never is, to be decently intelligible to overseers, but it will not help him to hear complaints or direct works himself—that is, outside Hindostan Proper—or to keep down the temper excited by the exasperating consciousness of ignorance.

To communicate easily with natives, a European engineer must know six or seven tongues, with half-a-dozen dialects apiece, and human life is too short for such an education. All he can do is by learning some one tongue well to imbue his mind with something of the Oriental spirit, and enable himself, if a dialect must be acquired, to acquire it without too much toil. Whether Hindostanee is the best tongue for that purpose might have been doubted fifty years ago, but it has been accepted now, native habits have fitted themselves to it, and there is no hope of an alteration. It is an old-fashioned, ultra-Conservative, stupid thing to say now-a-days, but we believe that Lord William Bentinck's blunder in abolishing Persian and the *lingua franca* of India has been more mischief than all his reforms did good. It is the one Asiatic language which natives and Europeans learn with equal facility, which suits them both, which attracts them to study it till they know it, not as American know French, but as Russians known it, and which, being foreign to both minds, yet produces the same impression on both. It had been established as the legal tongue of the continent for six hundred years, it had the warm approval of the conquerors who preceded us—that is, of the most efficient fourth of the population—and it was one of the few tongues—perhaps Arabic is the only other—which might in the course of ages have superseded, with